

Samuel J. Tilden.

Now passes into history one more name, to become classic and enduring, engraved in ineffaceable characters, among the loftiest and most admirable of American statesmen.

Of a delicate physical mould, modest and retiring in disposition, but endowed with a mind intuitively bent on vast subjects, and grasping great public questions, SAMUEL J. TILDEN pursued a peculiar course. Second to none in his interest in public affairs, he persistently remained in private life until he saw difficult and essential work to be accomplished, which no one else had the combined intelligence and courage to encounter.

We speak considerably when we say that it required a much more uncommon quality of moral courage to undertake and conduct to success the warfare against a corrupt bench, as accomplished by Mr. TILDEN, than is requisite for the most daring achievements on the field of battle. It is the courage of calm reflection and a self-sacrificing spirit; it comes from a love of country and of justice superior to all love of self.

Mr. TILDEN had a hold upon the country possessed by no other man. He undoubtedly would have been renominated had he not declined. We thought that his declination ought to have been disregarded by the Convention. We thought that he should be put forward again as the candidate of the patriotic Democracy, even if he "died in harness" in consequence. But nearly every member of the Convention knew that Mr. TILDEN's health was, temporarily at least, greatly impaired. They were forbearing toward one who had done so much at once for the party and the country.

Then it seems that Gov. TILDEN's full and magnificent letter of declination was supplemented at a very early hour yesterday morning, by the following telegram:

"Gen. DANIEL MARINE, Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio: Received your telegram and many others containing like information. My action was well considered, and is irrevocable. No friends must be allowed to cast a doubt on my motives or my sincerity. SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

After this nothing was left but to abide by Mr. TILDEN's strongly expressed and reiterated wishes. The greatest, the wisest, the best of men are mortal. Mr. TILDEN had given to his State and his country so much of his physical strength that it would have been an inconsiderate, if not a cruel act, to require him to endure the burdens of another campaign.

Mr. TILDEN's name, in future history, will rank with the names of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, JACKSON, and LINCOLN. A truer and purer patriot is not to be found among them all.

Mr. TILDEN served this State in the office of Governor as it has been the fortune of no other man since he was born to serve it. He would have served the country as President in the same way. He was elected, but defrauded out of the office. Having been elected, he steadfastly and sturdily refused, upon principle, all invited bribes to officers to make true and correct returns.

Now, when there is no longer any object to make sinister and libelous attacks on Mr. TILDEN, he will begin, for the first time, to attain to the true honor and fame which belong to him.

Few men so remarkable have been born on the American continent—which has given birth to some of the best men of any country of all time.

Mr. TILDEN passes—not to the grave, but to a deserved, recuperative rest. His is the rarest of all fortunes—to enjoy at once the fame of the noble dead with the zest, the glow, the enthusiasm of, we trust, a long continued life. The Administration, the nation, will yet seek his counsel, and profit by them. He has richly earned his rich reward; and all that loving friends and a grateful country can confer upon him will be his.

President-Elect Tilden and the Democratic Nominee.

Before the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK, Senator BARTON, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, telegraphed to Mr. TILDEN, that Gen. HANCOCK was the choice of the New York delegation, and requesting Mr. TILDEN's opinion in the premises.

Mr. TILDEN replied:

"My choice agreeable to me."

After the news of the nomination was received Mr. TILDEN promptly telegraphed to Speaker RANDALL:

"To the Hon. Speaker, J. RANDALL, Cincinnati: Congratulate the Convention and the Democratic party of the United States upon the nomination of HANCOCK and EXETER. The people will condemn the fraudulent subversion of the election of 1876, and will assert their power and resume their sovereign right to choose their rulers."

"SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

To Gen. HANCOCK President TILDEN telegraphed:

"To Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, Army Headquarters, Governor's Island: I cordially congratulate you upon your nomination."

"SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

To which Gen. HANCOCK responded:

"GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., June 24. I thank you sincerely for your kind congratulations."

"W. S. HANCOCK."

Judge Black to Mr. Tilden on Gen. HANCOCK.

WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just seen a Philadelphia paper containing an account of our Pennsylvania Convention, in which, among other things, it is stated that "I had said only before I left New York some things that I did not say. My attitude with regard to the Democratic nomination has never changed. I have always thought and always said that I could not honorably or safely refuse to nominate you. If you declined, the necessity would become absolute to take somebody who would be acceptable to you and your friends."

If the naming of the man be left to you, I have

no doubt that you will meet the responsibility like a statesman and a patriot. I had some reason to believe that you were making up your mind for good and sufficient reasons not to take the nomination, and that such would be your final determination; but I did not think that you had decided upon the person to whom you would throw your interest. Gen. HANCOCK has a very high place in my esteem, for reasons which I think I mentioned to you, and which I am sure you appreciate.

I rest in a profound confidence that whether you take the nomination or not, and no matter what you do in the latter event, you will do well. I endorse your paper in blank, and you may fill it up as you like.

I am yours faithfully, J. S. BLACK.

Gen. Hancock for President.

Though we have hoped that the Convention at Cincinnati might present in its broad shape the issue of constitutional self-government to be determined by the people in the November election, and that Mr. TILDEN, as the embodiment of that issue, might be the chosen candidate, yet, if, owing to the delicate state of Mr. TILDEN's health, that could not be, we are content, and more than content, with the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK.

Though a military man, he has proved himself to be possessed of a profound and intelligent appreciation of the vital principles of personal liberty, which lie at the foundation of our democratic institutions. No one has ever presented these principles in a clearer or more comprehensive manner than he, and we refer to the record which is republished in another part of this paper from THE SUN of last November, as the conclusive proof of what we assert.

A brave and well-tried soldier of the Union, Gen. HANCOCK is at the same time a sincere and thorough believer in the democratic idea that civil government must always be superior to military authority, and that the people are infinitely greater than the army, which they employ and pay.

Moreover, he is a man of spotless character. Amid all the opportunities of high command in a civil war, and of military government over a conquered State, no corruption has been tolerated by him. Against his illustrious patriotic services not a single wrong act can be alleged.

His nomination, more nearly than that of others who might have been selected, presents the same great issue which would have been presented by the nomination of Mr. TILDEN. A lifelong Democrat, and justly exercising great influence among his fellow citizens, he had no lot or part in devising or enacting or applying the unconstitutional Electoral Commission.

He stands for the Constitution and its methods, and for the right of the people to govern themselves thereby; while his antagonist, Gen. GARFIELD, one of the infamous eight by whom that Commission was made, was mere instrument for setting aside the will of the country, stands for the Electoral Fraud of 1876. We can have no doubt as to the final decision between the representatives of these opposing systems.

Gen. HANCOCK has ever been true to the Union. Brave among the bravest of the soldiers who marked with their blood the battle fields of the civil war, there is no citizen, living or dead, whose life more than his illustrates the sentiment of loyalty to the old flag, of devotion to the integrity of the republic. Upon the escutcheon of his fidelity there is not the shadow of a single blot.

He is a straightforward, outspoken, sincere man. What he says he means, what he means he does. Under his Administration we may expect economy, dignity, boldness, truth, and honor. The old democratic principles, which stand like bed rocks in the Constitution, will be the rules by which he will act. The reformation and renovation of the Government will be the object toward which his efforts will be directed. The Convention has done well in giving us such a candidate.

For Vice-President the Convention nominates WILLIAM H. ENGLISH of Indiana. Mr. ENGLISH has not recently been active in official life. He served in Congress, however, as a Representative of Indiana from 1855 to 1861. During that period he was conspicuous on the Democratic side of the chamber. His record is clear and honest, and his nomination not only takes nothing from the great popular strength of the ticket, but adds to it.

We are confident that these are the candidates who will be elected in November; and who will be duly inaugurated on the Fourth of March, 1881.

The Centenary of Sunday Schools.

ROBERT RAIKES, an English printer, is known as the founder of our modern Sunday school system, though, of course, the catechetical instruction of children dates from the earliest days of the Church. All education, in fact, was necessarily based on religion, according to the Christian theory, and even now the Roman Catholics regard its separation from religious teaching as dangerous and subversive of Christian faith.

They would have the Church preside over all instruction whatsoever, and have education tend to the development of a religious character as its most important object.

RAIKES was led to establish his Sunday school by observing the demoralizing effect of their Sunday freedom from school restraints on the children of Gloucester, his native town. His idea was to give them occupation in school on that day as well as on week days; and accordingly, one hundred years ago, he opened his first Sunday school, hiring his teachers, and devoting its sessions to instruction in the Catechism. The school worked so well that it was speedily adopted as the model for many more, it being obvious that as feeders for the Church such schools were of unequalled value.

Then WESLEY took up the idea, introduced voluntary teachers such as we have now, and made it a prominent feature of his system of religious propaganda.

Beginning with Saturday, the centenary of RAIKES's first Sunday school will therefore be celebrated in London by an international convention of Sunday school teachers as an event of most important consequences to religion. In this convention representatives from the United States take a leading position, for here the Sunday school movement has made its greatest progress.

It is estimated that there are over 100,000 Sunday schools in the world, that 1,500,000 teachers are engaged in them, and that they are attended by 10,000,000 scholars. In the United States alone 7,000,000 of these scholars are reported. But the estimates do not include all or nearly all the children under religious instruction at school on Sunday. The meeting in London being under Protestant direction, the Roman Catholic schools seem to be to be counted, and yet no Church is so indispensable as that of Rome in the religious training of the young. It is built up and kept alive by the systematic instruction of children in the dogmas of its religion.

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gratify. After all these Old World religious machineries, rites, usages, and obsolete formulae have been sloughed off, what will be left, and what will this coming American religion be like when it gets here? Will the Doctor give a bill of particulars?

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BROOKLYN'S HEATED POLITICS.

The Fight in the Police Department Between Being Waged with Vigor.

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He told the Polytechnic boys that the old and the young of things, political and religious, were going on, and weak timid persons were scared. He was not scared, he said. He saw in all this restless advance of liberty and true life. He hoped to see one political party thoroughly beaten at the approaching election, and then to see the other party deliver their usefulness and their honesty. What after these obstacles should be at last gotten out of the way? The Rev. Dr. HALL did not enter into details, further than to again disclaim all sympathy with the alarmists, one-half of whom were only echoing old World prejudices, and to say: "We shall go on, inevitably, to remove the remaining barriers that stand up between wealth and privilege, to a righteous and natural equality among men." Query: talk, this, from the lips of an Episcopal clergyman.

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The Rev. Dr. HALL is one of the best known clergymen of Brooklyn and of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a deputy in the General Conventions. He has written a book on Ritualism. He is a man of weight and mark.

He told the Polytechnic boys that the old and the young of things, political and religious, were going on, and weak timid persons were scared. He was not scared, he said. He saw in all this restless advance of liberty and true life. He hoped to see one political party thoroughly beaten at the approaching election, and then to see the other party deliver their usefulness and their honesty. What after these obstacles should be at last gotten out of the way? The Rev. Dr. HALL did not enter into details, further than to again disclaim all sympathy with the alarmists, one-half of whom were only echoing old World prejudices, and to say: "We shall go on, inevitably, to remove the remaining barriers that stand up between wealth and privilege, to a righteous and natural equality among men." Query: talk, this, from the lips of an Episcopal clergyman.

Not less unusual and surprising was the Rev. Dr. HALL's allusion to the internal agitations of the Church—actual and imminent. Now, what has the Brooklyn Polytechnic boys to do with the agitations of the Church? The Rev. Dr. HALL's part of his speech was probably meant for older and more attentive ears. He is reported as saying:

"As a religious outgrowth, all the machineries of the Church and all the dogmas of the Church are suffering and are dropping off. American Christians are waking up, and are beginning to see that the Church is not a mere machine, but a living organism, and that it must be reformed and renovated."

FOR BOTH POOLS AND WIRE MEN.

A Solemn Warning Against Investments in Mining Stocks.

LEADVILLE, June 15.—Before the year 1877 the mining of gold and silver as a business attracted but little attention from Eastern capitalists. Few companies were organized in New York city during that year. The business was considered hazardous by all well-informed men. Since Jan. 1, 1878, vast sums of money have been subscribed for the stock of mining companies claiming to own mineral property in the Western States and Territories, and beyond our boundary lines. The amount of the stock issued is so great, and the mining camps, to which the money obtained from its sale is to be applied, are so widely distributed, that the attention of the public is now earnestly called to the issue of this money excitement.

For convenience I group the mining districts thus: The Black Hills, in Wyoming and Dakota, constituting the first group; Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona the second; California, Montana, Nevada, and Idaho the third; the Eastern and Southern States the fourth. The States of Colorado and New Mexico are treated singly, and foreign States are foreign.

During the year 1877 there were no notable discoveries of mineral made. The output of the mines was normal. The crops of the agricultural States were not superabundant. Throughout the West farms were being mortgaged. The money market was tight, and money was necessarily scarce. No mining excitement was created that year. There were organized in New York city, in 1877, companies to mine for gold and silver that issued stock of the par value of \$45,000,000, distributed as follows: For Colorado, \$8,500,000; for the first group, \$10,000,000; for the second group, \$1,000,000; for the third group, \$1,000,000; for the fourth group, \$1,000,000. This stock was sold below par, probably for about fifty per cent. of its face value. This issue of stock can be justly